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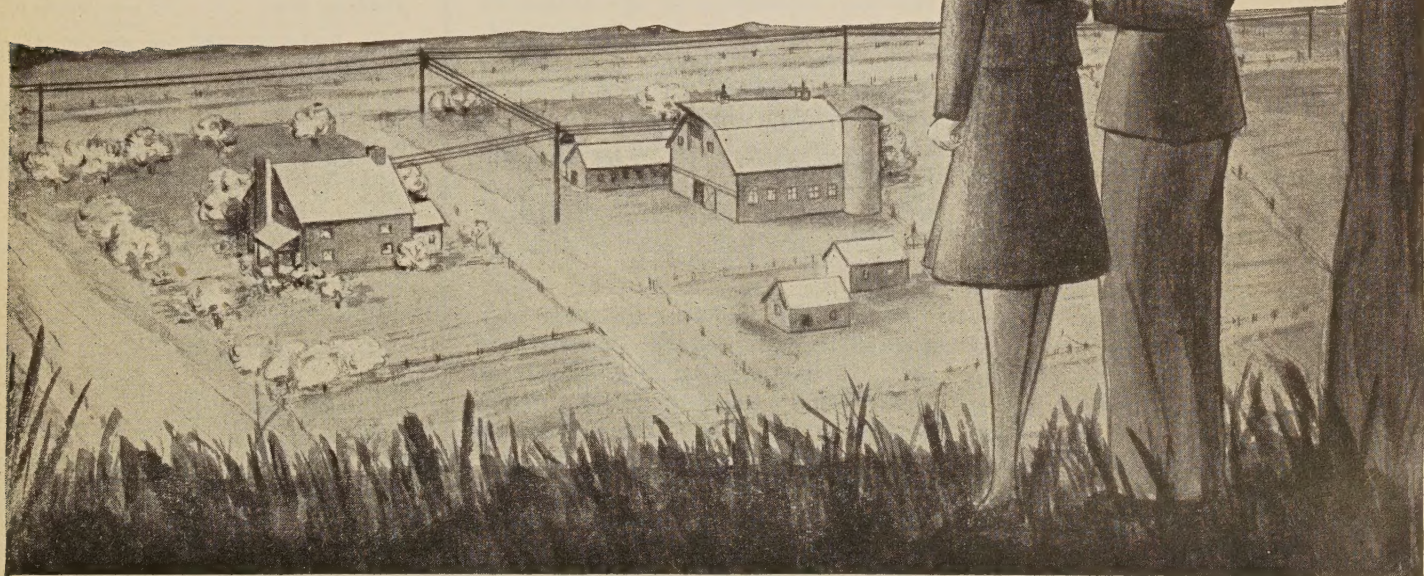
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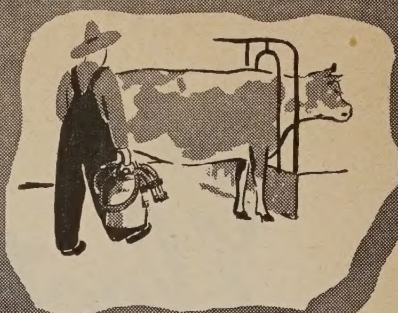
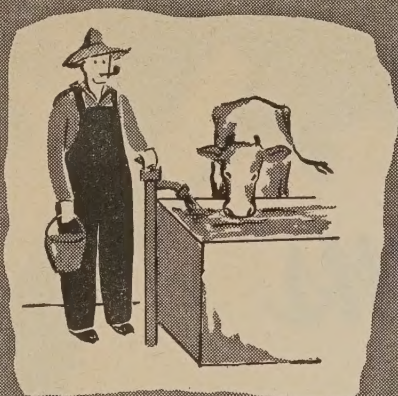
Electrified Farms for the G.I.'s

Memo to Veterans:

You've found the farm you want. It's well located. The price is right. The terms are fair. And the land is good. Now one item more . . . you'll want electricity. Because you want a modern farm . . . a farm with a future . . . not a farm to consume your days in drudgery.

Farming without electricity is just about as old-fashioned as fighting with muskets. You deserve modern electric equipment that brings comforts and profits. You deserve a farm on which motor power, not muscle power, is the driving force for plenty and security. You deserve an electrified farm.





Why Electricity?

ELECTRICITY helps you to produce more, and it cuts production costs. Electricity saves you time, labor and money on many farm and home operations. Low-cost kilowatt hours provide a better life for you and your family.

You'll want electricity on your farm. It's the modern way to successful farming.

How Electricity Serves You

One kilowatt-hour of electricity, that will probably cost you about five cents in some tasks, can do just about as much work as a man can do in an entire day.

One kilowatt-hour of electricity will pump as much as 500 gallons of water from a shallow well to your home, dairy barn, stock tank and poultry houses. 500 gallons of water weigh about two tons. Would you carry two tons of water for five cents?

With an electric milker you can cut your milking time to a third. That means you can greatly increase your milk herd, your income from milk. Electric milking costs less than 15 cents a month per cow. Electric chick brooding is clean, safe, easy. No getting out of bed to fill coal oil brooders. No danger of disastrous fires. The cost is low, only about 3 cents per chick. Homemade electric pig brooders cost little to operate. Farmers credit them with saving as much as an extra pig out of each litter.

In the home, your radio will use

from four to ten kilowatt-hours of electricity per month, depending on the size of the set and how much you operate it. Your refrigerator will use about 25 kilowatt-hours a month and your electric range perhaps 125 kwh.

Electricity on Your Farm

Yes, you will want electricity. You'll use a portable motor for a dozen tasks from turning your grindstone to churning your butter. You'll want an electric workshop to speed repairs and to enable you to make some equipment at home. You'll want a home freezer to help you to preserve food rapidly and safely. You'll want to irrigate your garden and perhaps some of your fields as well. You'll want electric lights in your poultry house to stimulate egg production in the season of highest prices. You may want to install ultra-violet lamps, too. You'll want a milk cooler in your milk house and perhaps a water heater.

In your home you'll want to enjoy the conveniences that come with electricity such as good lights, modern plumbing, hot water, perhaps a stoker furnace.

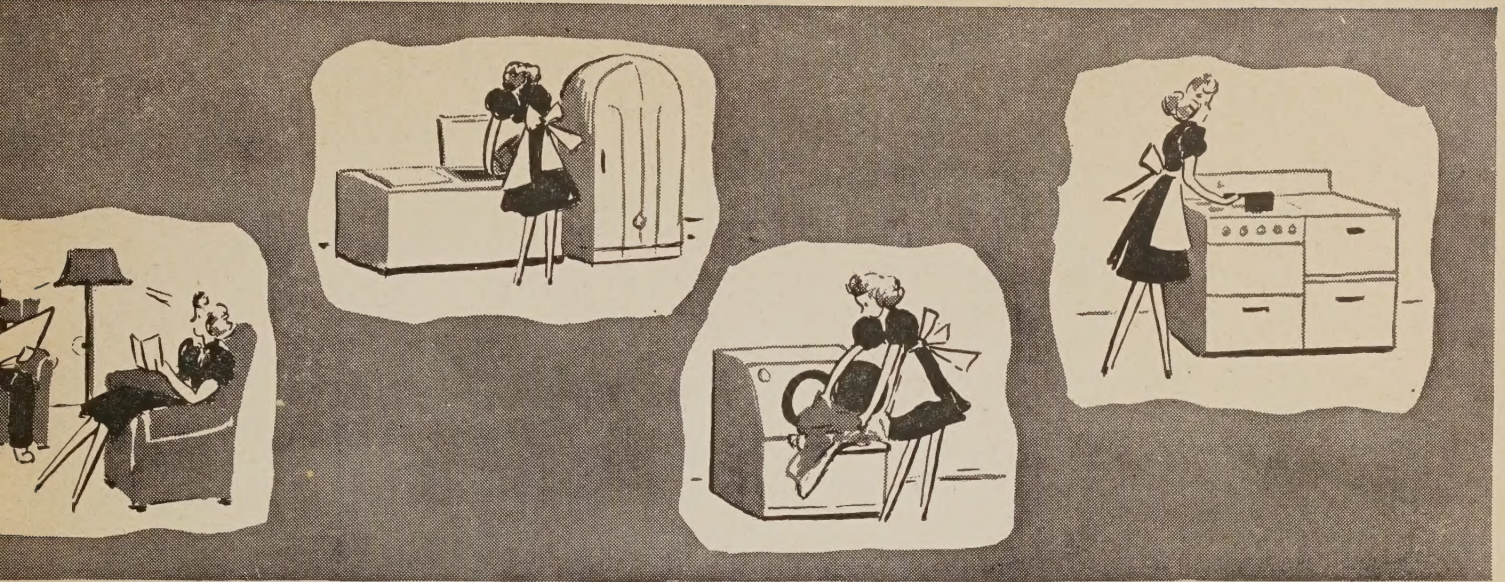
More than 350 uses for electricity have been recorded for the modern farm. No matter what kind of a farm you intend operating, truck, dairy, poultry, fruit, cattle, cotton or general, you will find that you can use electricity profitably. It will save you time, save you money, save you labor.

Look over the list of electric equipment and appliances. It's only a par-

Yes—

TYPICAL ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT

ON THE FARM	KWH CONSUMPTION
Barn Ventilator	2½ per cow per month (variable)
Bottle Washer	½ per 1,000 bottles
Brooder	½ to 3 per chick raised
Churn	1½ per 100 lbs. of butter
Clipper (for horse or cow)	¼ per hour
Concrete Mixer	½ per cubic yd. of concrete
Corn Husker-Shredder	30 per 100 bu. of corn husked
Cream Separator	½ per 1,000 lbs. of milk
Dairy Water Heater	1 per 5 gallons of hot water (145°F)
Ensilage Cutter	1 per ton
Electric Fence	7 per month
Fly Screen or Trap	5 per month
Grain Elevator	4 per 1,000 bu.
Grain Grinder	½ per 100 lbs.
Grain, Seed Cleaner and Grader	1 per 100 bu.
Green Feed Cutter and Root Shredder	2 per ton
Hay Baler	2½ per ton
Hay Hoist	½ per ton
Hotbed	1 per sq. yd. per day
Incubator	1 per 25 eggs set
Irrigation (surface)	3 to raise an acre-foot of water 1 foot
Milking Machine (portable)	1½ per cow per month
Milking Machine (pipe line)	2½ per cow per month
Milk Cooler	30 per 10 gals. milk daily, per month
Paint Sprayer	1½ per 1,000 sq. feet
Poultry House Lighting	6 per 100 birds per mo.
Poultry Water Warmer	1 per day
Sheep Shearer	2 to shear 100 sheep



Power for your farm!

AVERAGE KWH CONSUMPTION

Straw Cutter	2 per ton
Threshing Machine	1 per 8 bu. of grain
Tool Grinder	½ per hour of use
Ultraviolet Lights for Poultry	10 per 100 hens per mo.
Utility Motor, Small ¼ hp	½ per hour of use
Utility Motor, 3 and 5 hp	1 per horsepower per hour of use
Water Pump (deep well)	1½ per 1,000 gallons
Water Pump (shallow well)	1 per 1,000 gallons
Wood Saw	2 per cord of wood

IN THE HOME

KWH CONSUMPTION

Clock	2 per month
Coffee Percolator	5 per month
Curling Iron	½ per month
Dish Washer	2½ per month
Fan (household)	2 per month
Fan (kitchen)	8 per month
Freezer	125 per month
Heater (glowing or radiant)	1 per hour of use
Heating Pad	½ per hour of use
House Heating (oil burner)	25 per month
Iron (hand)	5 per month
Ironing Machine	10 per month
Lighting	20 per month
Radio	8 per month
Range	120 per month
Refrigerator	35 per month
Sewing Machine	½ per month
Toaster	3 per month
Vacuum Cleaner	2 per month
Waffle Iron	2 per month
Washing Machine	3 per month
Water Heater	240 per month

tial list. Consider how much each piece of equipment can do for you. Find out what you may expect from it and whether it will pay you to install it. Remember, the cost of power goes down as your use of it increases. Your second hundred kilowatt-hours per month usually costs you little more than half as much as your first hundred, and then the rate is cut almost in half again for larger use.

Can You Afford Electricity?

Farmers can afford electric service from REA-financed systems. These systems, mostly farmer-owned and farmer-managed cooperatives, do not charge for bringing power from the highline to the service connection on your farm. Initial costs include a small membership fee, if it is a cooperative, and the cost of wiring your farm and home: probably less than \$200 in all. Then you'll want to buy fixtures, appliances, motors and your water system.

Size of your monthly bill depends on the amount of power you use. A hundred kilowatt hours a month costs around \$5 in most REA co-ops, 200

costs about \$8, and 300 about \$10.

Ask your cooperative how you obtain a loan to cover part of the cost of your wiring and electric equipment.

What About Wiring?

Rely on a competent wiring contractor to advise you on what kind of wiring you should have and where it should go. But learn enough about wiring to know that you are getting a good job. Here are some tips to guide you:

Plan for all your future wiring needs. At the outset, install enough circuits and outlets to accommodate all the equipment your home and farm will need. It's cheaper and better to get the whole job done properly at one time.

Make sure the wiring is heavy enough to take all the electrical load it will ever be asked to bear.

And before using it, have your wiring inspected by the co-op for safety. If possible, have your equipment inspected as you install it. Play safe. Faulty wiring is as risky as loose matches in your hayloft or chicken house.

A HOME, SECURITY, *A Future*

How to Get Electricity

If you are planning to buy or lease a farm that does not now have electricity, your first step is to find out how near you are to an existing REA line. Go to your nearest REA office. Ask the manager whether you are eligible for co-op service under today's regulations, and how soon you can expect to be connected. Even though your co-op may not be able to build a line to your farm immediately, sign up for future service.

REA electric service is modern, dependable and low-cost. It is made possible by inexpensive, long term loans to farmer-owned and farmer-managed cooperatives. Part of each month's bill goes toward retiring the government loan. When the loans are repaid, the members of the cooperative will own their own lines.

Write to REA, St. Louis, 2, Mo., for these free folders:

- "More Power To Your Dairying"
- "More Power To Your Poultry Raising"
- "Planning Your Farm Water System"
- "It's Smart To Play Safe!"

REA-financed systems operate on the principle that all the farms within a given neighborhood should receive electric service. Because they operate for service and not for profit, they are able to bring electricity to farmers who would otherwise be unable to enjoy its advantages. When you get your electricity from an REA-financed system you not only benefit yourself but you also help make it possible for others to obtain it.

If your farm is in an area where none of the farms are now receiving service, consult with your neighbors about the possibility of obtaining power either through an extension of lines from an existing REA system or by the formation of a new cooperative. For additional information, write to:

**RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ST. LOUIS 2, MISSOURI**

